



## **Charles Pillsbury Allen House**

**1380 Rocky Lake Drive**

**circa 1847**

### **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1831, Charles Pillsbury Allen (1805-1862) started his Chair and Bucket Manufactory in Fall River.

In 1847, Mr. Allen (1805-1862) bought 500 acres of land in Waverley and began the foundation to his home the same year. He named both the land and the house 'Waverley' after Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels, and thus, the village developed its name. This building is believed to be the oldest in Waverley.

The first gold in Waverley was discovered on his farm in the summer of 1861 by Cornelius Blois.

In 1883, Benjamin C. Wilson (1832-1905) a mining engineer and adventurer bought the property. Wilson became the President of the Nova Scotia Miners Association.

The owners of Halifax's Carleton Hotel purchased the property and renovated. They opened for business in June of 1929, in collaboration with the Carleton Hotel as a lodging place and dance hall.

The present owners of the house opened a bed and breakfast, "An Olde Manor House" in 1995.

# ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house has undergone extensive renovations over the years, making it practically unrecognizable as the original one and half story cottage. There are two tall chimneys, a full verandah across the front, and a large single story glassed-in room extends out the west side. The exterior walls are of clapboard, and the home has a bay window on either side of the front door.

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## The Cornelius Blois House

32 School Street

circa 1865

# HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In the summer of 1861, Cornelius Blois (1841-1913) discovered gold in Waverley, which had a great and lasting impact on the community.

Between the years of 1919 and 1928, an Anglican minister, Reverend Willowby Goddard-Fenwick owned the home. In 1921, he was involved in the Ceremonies marking the 300th Anniversary of Nova Scotia's Royal Charter, and in fact, he designed the mayflower used in the "Ancient Arms of Nova

Scotia” crest.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The house is a fine example of Maritime architecture in the 19th century. The one and a half story house has a steeply pitched gable roof with two large chimneys. The roof is wooden shingled as are the exterior walls. The home presents beautifully carved woodwork and wood paneling under the windows. Inside, the home has two fireplaces.

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### **Waverley Gold Mining Company Mine Manager's House**

**1354 Rocky Lake Drive**

**circa 1899**

## **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Waverley Gold Mining Company built this large Victorian house around 1899 for the Mine Manager. Miners boasted that the place had been framed in only three days, in order to have it ready for

the mining convention of August 1900. Records show that the cost of the building was \$4603.72.

Recently, under new ownership, the building was renovated, and converted to a Bed and Breakfast.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The roof of the house is very unique, as it resembles [a mining shaft house and head frame construction]. The two and a half story home is in the Classical design and of wood structure. There is a full spindle-work verandah across the front and bay windows on both the east and west sides. The roof is asphalt and the exterior is shingle-clad. One should also note the second story glass door, once surrounded by a spindled balustrade.

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## **Lake Major Company Mine Manager's House**

**1427 Cobequid Road**

**circa 1863**

## **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The house was built in about 1863 by the Lake Major Gold Mining Company for their Mine Manager,

Dr. Krachaweizer. The building was used both as his residence and as the mine office.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The one and a half story wooden clapboard home is built using a combined style of Gothic Revival and Classical design. It has a gabled roof and decorative multi-paned windows. The house features a three-bay façade and lavish gingerbread trim along the eaves.

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### **The Leonard House**

**1675 Portobello Road**

**circa 1840**

## **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Leonard family once owned much of the land along Lake William between Waverley and Porto Bello, and in 1840 Cornelius Leonard built a small Cape Cod designed house on a section of the property. The land was farmed, and produce was frequently taken to the Halifax City Market.

# ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Since construction, the house has undergone considerable renovation. However, the original quality of the building has indeed been preserved. This home is one and one half-story home, of Cape Cod design, with a gabled roof. The frame is wood with hand-hewn beams, and the foundation is of stone. The exterior is clad with wooden shingles. Originally the house had a five-bay façade with a centered entrance.

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## The Anglican Church

1319 Rocky Lake Drive

circa 1862

# HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, now the Waverley Heritage Museum, was originally built in 1862 on the outskirts of Waverley, on Lake Thomas Drive.

In 1893, during the time that gold miners were present in Waverley, a Missionary minister would travel the Shubenacadie Canal in order to deliver services at the church.

Bishop Hibbert Binney consecrated the Anglican church on December 31, 1865.

The church was closed when mining in the area declined and a minister was no longer available; it was not re-opened until 1873.

In 1893, the building was moved from Lake Thomas Drive to its present location at the corner of Rocky Lake Drive and School Street, Waverley.

The Village of Waverley purchased the building in 1991 and a community museum developed within the walls of this historic building. The addition on the side of the church is a community hall used for Heritage Teas in the summer months and as a Village office.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

A Ships' Carpenter most likely built the church, as the shape of the roof resembles a ship's hull. It was also discovered that the construction used wooden pegs, rather than nails.

The chapel maintains the style of the Victorian period, and boasts windows of rolled glass imported from England.

Originally the building was painted gray with white trim, but has been updated to classic white with forest green trim.



# **Joseph Salter House**

**2300 Portobello Road**

**circa 1864**

## **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Joseph Salter was born in Hants County, Nova Scotia in 1861. He moved to New Brunswick and along with his brother, operated a shipyard on the Petitcodiac River. Joseph became the first mayor of Moncton, New Brunswick.

In 1862 Joseph Salter returned to Nova Scotia and worked in the gold fields, both in Renfrew and Waverley. He became an amalgamator for the Rockland Gold Mining Company, and was among the highest paid mining men in the district.

## **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Overlooking Lake William, the two-story home is based on the Greek Revival style, which embraces symmetry, straight lines and order. The exterior walls are clapboard sided, and the roof has decorative brackets under the eave line. The home has a single story entrance porch and a wrap-around veranda across the façade.